FIERRO, THE GOA

One of Gen. Villa's Subordinate Officers Arrested

On the Charge of Killing Benton, the Englishman.

Being Carried on by Gen. Carranza's Commission.

Responsibility for Bauch's Execution Also Is Fixed.

El Paso, Tex., March 13.—Reports received here from Americans arriving from Chihuahua, to the effect that the from Chihuahua, to the effect that the Carranza commission has caused the arrest of Major Rudolpho Fierro, one of General Villa's subordinate officers, as the slayer of William S. Benton.

Beritish subject, were given credence today by those interested in the case. The reports stated that Major Fierro is being held on a blind charge, for the killing of two Mexican railroad men in a resort at Chihuahua. At the time of Benton's execution it was reported Fierro was in General Villa's office. said to have been the scene of the execution.

It is known the Carranza commis began its investigation with the infor-mation that Benton had been killed by Fierro. General Carranza's commission is said to have gathered convincing evidence that Col. Fidel Avila, coming evidence that Col. Fidel Aviia, com-mander of the rebel garrison at Juarez, ordered the execution of Gustav Bauch, the German-American who was tried as a spy but in whose case no verdict was rendered. Denial that Bauch was killed has been made by rebel officers at Juarez. Bauch was not executed until two days after General Villa had left Juarez, it is said.

It is not known whether Avila had orders for the execution but the com-mission is said to have evidence indicating that he directly ordered the ex-ecution of the German-American. Developments connecting Fierro with the Benton case have been looked for since Monday when the major was removed as general manager of the rebels. Many had looke for Fierro's "disappearance" or apparently accidental death. Few expected he would live to face charges in the Benton case.

Timber Land Deal.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Asked For. Writ of Habeas Corpus Asked For.
San Antonio, March 13.—Formal
application for a writ of habeas corpus
in behalf of General Mercado, Mexican
federal commander, and 3,600 Mexican
federal troops held at Fort Bliss,
was filed in federal court today. Topeka Officials Say Entire

BODIES SWEPT AWAY.

All That Went Down With the Monro Are Gone.

Santa Fe railway had looted the government on a land deal managed by Gifford Pinchot was given little credence by the general officers of the road in Topeka this afternoon. The record of the trade as related by railroad officials, indicates, from their standpoint, a fair exchange of forest reserve land Washington, March 13.—All the bodies which sank with the Old Dominion liner Monroe, when she was rammed by the Merchants & Miners' ship Nantucket, off the Virginia coast, on January 30, have been swept out of the wreck by a strong submarine ernment territory.

"About seven years ago the govern-

Divers having nearly 200 additional Divers having nearly 200 additional pounds of lead on their equipment found it impossible to remain on their feet, in the strange fierce current which sweeps about the wreck. Forty-three lives were lost in the collision. How many of these went down imprisoned in the ship is not known, but there was hope of recovering some the little states.

"By securing the repeal of that part of the act of congress on the Panama to the California state line, to be used as a forest reserve," an official explainted as a forest reserve, as a fore

bodies.

Divers also found that lifeboat No. I, which some witnesses at the government's investigation testified was smashed in the collision, had been cut loose, as one witness testified. That witness said he cut the boat loose with two negro women in it. They undoubtedly drifted away in the fog and were lost. The divers also found that the Nantucket struck the Monroe below lifeboat No. 1. The cargo may be recovered.

Sovernment land in any other part of the United States.

"The Santa Fe sold some of this script which was located in Oregon. A big part of it was used to take up land along the present right of way of the Belen cutoff from Belen, N. M., to Clovis. Practically all of this new land is in the arid region—vast plains.

"The government land in any other part of the United States.

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"The government land in any other part of the United States."

WESTINGHOUSE DEAD.

Inventor of Air Brake Succumbs to Heart Disease.

New York, March 13.—George Westinghouse, a foremost figure in the world of engineering and inventor of the air brake that bears his name, died late Thursday at his residence in this city. Heart disease manifested itself about fifteen months ago, and the end came a few hours after it became publicly known that Mr. Westinghouse was seriously ill. He was in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral services will take place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church on Saturday and the burial will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

Westinghouse became an inventor at the age of 15, when he produced a rotary engine. Four years later he constructed a device for replacing derailed steim cars. Then when 21 years of age he sought the financial backing of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for his now famous air brake perfected after three years of labor.

"Do you mean to tell me you can stop a railroad train by wind?" demanded the commodore.

"Well, yes, inasmuch as air is wind. I suppose you are right," the youth answered.

"I have no time to waste on fools," the commodore said, thus abruptive truninating the interview.

Westinghouse sought and found capital elsewhere, manufactured his invention and made high speed possible on railroads, revolutionizing traffic systems and inaugurating a notable era of railway development.

Mr. Westinghouse did not confine his genius to railroading. For a half century some means and the burial will-seven and the purity of the superintendent of banks.

Columbus, O., March 13.—Six indictments, containing an aggregate of 17 counts, were returned in the common pleas court today against four prominent men, three of them officianents, containing an aggregate of 17 counts, were returned in the common pleas court today against four prominent men, three of them officianents, containing an aggregate of 17 counts, were returned in the common pleas court today against four prominent men, three of them officianents, containing an aggregate of 17 counts, were returned in the common pleas court today against four promi

urating a notable era of railway development.

Mr. Westinghouse did not confine his genius to railroading. For a half century he continued to make other contributions to electric as well as engineering advancement. His inventions and improvements had to do with railway signalling; the development of the alternating current system for electric lighting and power devices for safety and for economically conveying natural gas and using it for individual and domestic fuel; air springs for motor vehicles of all kinds and a geared turbine system for the propulsion of ships developed in collaboration with the late Admiral George Meveille, U. S. N., and John H. McAlpine.

Mr. Westinghouse founded many manutation of frank and candid diplomacy."

FOUR ARE INDICTED. New York, March 13.—George Charged with Violation of Ohio Civil Service Law.

just a trade, settled years ago and ap-parently good only for condemnations in public speeches."

Timber Land Deal.

Deal Was a Fair Trade.

The charge made in congress yes-terday by Representative Humphrey of Washington, to the effect that the Santa Fe railway had looted the gov-

for unoccupied and unimproved gov-

ment dispossessed the Santa Fe Pacific of 1,200,000 acres of land in New Mex-

facturing companies in this country and abroad, including great plants at East Pittsburg, Wilmerding, Swissvale and Trafford City, Pa., and others in Hamilton, Canada; Manchester and London, England; Havre, France; Hanover, Germany; St. Petersburg, Russia; Vienna, Austria, and Vado, Italy. In these plants some fifty thousand persons are employed, and the many companies have a capitalization aggregating \$200,000,000.

He was born in the village of Central Bridge, near Schenectady. N. Y., October 6, 1846, and as a lad attended the public school in Schenectady. He entered Union college, but left in 1863 to join the Twenty-sixth United States cavalry, and served in the civil war. His love for engineering led to his transfer to the navy and before being in service a year, he was attached to the Potomac flotilla, acting as third agesistant engineer. Andrew Carnegie's International Peace Endowment

Has Been Working for Repeal of Tolls Exemption.

ALLOTTED \$23,000 TO SPEND

Has Circulated 1,000,000 Pamphlets Urging Repeal.

Distributed Root's Speech Under the Senator's Frank.

Washington, March 13.—Activities of Andrew Carnegie's endowment for international peace in favor of a repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, were brought out before the senate lobby committee today in the testimony of James Brown Scott, secretary of the foundation. It was developed the endowment expended thousands of dollars in a campaign of education.

Scott testified that more than a million copies of a pamphlet urging repeal under date of March 15, 1912, were distributed. The endowment also distributed, Dr. Scott testified, 715,000 copies of Senator Root's speech urging the repeal.

Senator Walsh brought out that there was an allotment of \$23,000 for circulation of Panama canal literature and that the 715,000 copies of Senator Root's speech had been sent out by the endowment under the senator's frank. Mr. Scott said the order of the executive committee directing this action had been taken in Senator Root's absence.

"This is a peace society, isn't it?"

sence.
"This is a peace society, isn't it?"
demanded Senator Reed.
"It is," answered Scott.
"Just what has it to do with the
Panama tolls question."
"Its business is to smooth out misunderstandings."
"And yield to other nations?" asked
Senator Reed In August, 1867, he married Marguerite Erskine Walker, who survives him, to-gether with their one child, George jr., who lives near Lenox, Mass. The son married Miss Violet Brocklebank, daugh-ter of Sir Thomas and Lady Brockle-bank of Irton hall, Cumberland, England,

Senator Reed.
"You will find no yielding to other nations in our attitude," Scott de-

The pamphlet issued by members f the board of trustees of the Car-

ico and Arizona, running from Isleta to the California state line, to be used

It was the circulation of the pam-phlet, to which Senator O'Gorman had

THIS WILL BE SUCH

- WILL YOU?

Sales

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A NICE DAY TO CLEAN UP THE YARD - BOBBY :

Drillers Find Small Quantity Near Silver Lake.

Additional Leases May Develop Paying Prospects.

It developed late this afternoon that oil in small quantities has been found on the farm belonging to Henry Detrich near Sliver Lake.

The well drillers say that the oil is of a poor quality. They predict that the well may develop into a paying proposition if drilled deeper. The drilling outfit now in use is small. A set of larger drilling machinery will be obtained.

The men in charge of the work and the land owners say that no further developments will be made until they can obtain enough leases on land surrounding the Detrich farm to protect their interests.

Constitutionality Income Tax Law Is Attacked.

Union Pacific Stockholder Brings Action in N. Y.

New York, March 13.—To test the validity of the federal income tax act, suit was filed in the United States district court here today to restrain the Union Pacific Railway company from paying taxes under the new law. The petitioner, Frank R. Brushaver of Brooklyn, a stockholder, maintains the income tax law is unconstitutional.

ON BRYAN'S REQUEST.

Explanation of His Speech.

The pamphlet issued by members of the board of trustees of the Carnegie endowment for international peace, under date of March 15, last, was signed by Jos. H. Choate, Andrew D. White, Charles W. Eliot, John L. Cadwalader, Elihu Root, Luke E. Wright, Charlemagne Tower, R. S. Woodward, Austen G. Fox, J. G. Schmidlapp, Robert S. Brookings, Oscar S. Strauss, Samuel Mather, James S. Slayden, Charles S. Taylor, Henry S. Pritchett, William M. Howard. Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert A. Franks, Nicholas Murray Butier, Arthur William Frazier and James Brown Scott. Its appeal was as follows:

"The greatest interest of the United States, as a free nation, is to represent worthily before the world the principle of civil and religious liberty and the public efficiency and well being which those principles develop, and thereby to promote the adoption of these principles the world over.

"This is of great material, as well as great moral interest. In comparison with this large interest the interest of the United States in its coastwise vessels sinks into insignificance.

"By securing the repeal of that part of the act of congress on the Panama canal which provided for the exemption of the coastwise vessels from the

Signs of Spring

Petition for Decreased 'Phone Bills in Topeka.

Place Charges on Level of Other City Rates.

UNEASY ABOUT

Bell Officials Lay Blame to New Pay Rule.

Hearing Before State Utilities Commission.

Petitions asking the public utilities ssion to revise local telephon rates to conform with rates in force i everal other Kansas towns are being circulated today in both the residence and business sections of Topeks. The petitions may not be presented to the itilities commission for a week or ter

days.

Several hundred telephone subscribers had today signed the petitions according to reports and every subscriber listed in the local directories will be asked to enter in the protest against the existing rates. At the offices of the Missouri-Kansas Telephone company, S. J. Bear this afternoon stated that the petitions were regarded largely in the light of a protest against the recent ruling of the company compelling subscribers to pay their 'phone rentals in advance.

Rates Higher Here.

Individual residence phone rates in Topeka are higher than those in effect in Kansas City, Kan., Pittsburg, Hutchinson, Wichita or Leavenworth. The party line residence rates are also generally higher than the rates in effect in several of the larger towns of the state. These facts will be presented to the public utilities commission at a hearing to be sought following the filing of the petitions. On the showing which the petitioners hope to make, a reduction of the local rates—especially residence rates on individual and party lines—will be demanded. The Topeka rates are in three distinct classifications. Individual line rates for business houses are \$3 a month, while individual line residence rates are \$1.50. The six party line residence rates are \$1.50. The six party line rate applies to the rural districts and the Oakland district.

Charges in Other Cities. Rates Higher Here.

Charges in Other Cities.

Records in the office of the public utilities commission show the following existing monthly rates in other

kansas City, Kan.—Individual lines, business, \$3; residence, \$1.50, two party line, business, \$2.50; residence, \$1. Hutchinson—Individual lines, busi-ness, \$3; residence, \$1.75; two party line, business, \$2; residence, \$1.50. Wichita—Individual lines, business,

Wichita—Individual lines, business, 4; residence, \$2; two party line, busi-ness, \$3; residence, \$1.50. Pittsburg—Individual lines, business, \$2.50; residence, \$1.50. No party line rates quoted.

rates quoted.

Leavenworth—(Missouri-Kansas company)—Individual lines, business, \$3.50; residence, \$1.50; two party line, business, \$3; four party line, business, \$1.25. No residence party line rates quoted. People's company—Individual lines, business, \$4; residence, \$1.50; two party lines, business, \$3; residence, \$1.25; four party lines, business, \$3; residence, \$1. Bell Company Not Alarmed.

The petitions which telephone sub-

The petitions which telephone sub-scribers are being asked to sign will Debate on Agricultural Bill Cont Weather Forecast for Kansas.
Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer onight.

demand a revision of the local fates to meet rates offered to telephone subscribers in Kansas City, Pittsburg, Hutchinson, Leavenworth and other towns. That the petitions are not

causing serious alarm was the intimation of Manager Bear this afternoon. "We have heard that the petitions are being circulated," said Mr. Bear, "but I believe that they were largely inspired by persons who opposed our recent order to pay telephone rentals a couple of weeks in advance. Personally, I do not feel that the petitions will be largely signed." Bear stated that he would not discuss the rate controversy at this time. At the offices of the utilities commission, nothing is known regarding the Topeka petitions as none of the documents have as yet been filed.

And It Is Friday the Thirteenth, at That,

This Month One of Wonders of 1914 Season.

The mercury is flirting with the arm weather record for this date in he last twenty-seven years. At three clock the thermometer reading was sixty-eight degrees, and the needle was

o'clock the thermometer reading was sixty-eight degrees, and the needle was still climbing. The high mark for this date was 69 degrees in 1903; the low was eight degrees.

The wind is sluggish today—four miles from the southwest, and the day is delightful.

The forecast: "Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight." Shippers' forecast: "Protect thirty-six hour shipments north and west against temperature of not lower than thirty degrees; south and east above freezing." That means that the mercury at Topeka will barely go to the freezing point.

The weather that has been experienced thus far this month has been the order of things in any similar period in the history of the local weather office, according to "Sunny" Flora, the weather man.

March is a month of extremes. No other month has as great a range in temperature. The highest temperature recorded in the month in twenty-seven years was 93 degrees on March 22, 1907; the lowest was one below zero on March 4, 1891. March of 1910 was 16 degrees above the normal March temperature, while March of 1912, the coldest and most disagreeable March on record was nine degrees below normal for the month. March of 1904 and 1908 had no snowfall, while there was 26.2 inches of snow in March of 1912. In the winter season of 1905-1906 March was colder than December, January and February. April has the distinction of being the windlest month of the year, but March comes a close second and the wind is usually cold and penetrating.

Up to Thursday the weather was extremely favorable for the street was extremely favorable for the street.

the wind is usually cold and pene-trating.

Up to Thursday the weather was ex-tremely favorable for the farmers and fruit growers. The temperature was sufficiently low to retard the swelling of the buds and thus lessen the dan-ger of damage in case of a sudden drop in temperature. The weather Thursday and today, however, has been the sort that tends to bring out the buds in a hurry. There may yet be a lot of cold and disagreeable weather before the middle of April; it is impossible, however, the weather man claims to

Washington, March 13.—Senate met at noon. James Brown Scott of the Carnegie peace endowment, testified before the lobby committee.

House met at noon. Debate on agricultural appropriation bill continued. Merchant marine committee concluded hearing on LaFollette seamen's bill.

Foreign affairs committee again considered bill to enforce Canadian boundary fisheries treaty.

idered bill to enforce Canadian boun-dary fisheries treaty.

Interstate and judiciary committees heard arguments in favor of manufac-turers and wholesalers fixing retail

prices.
Falcon Joslyn, president of a railroad at Fairbanks, Alaska, told territories committee the Alaska railway tax law

committee the Alaska railway tax law was virtually confiscatory.

Senator Owen introduced a separate bill to repeal the Panama canal tolls exemption. The senate voted \$300,000 for a municipal hospital here to be named after Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Opposition to the Hughes bill to restrict the sale of convict made goods developed at an interstate commerce committee hearing.

Lieutenant Governor Ingalls of Kansas testified on rural credits before a house subcommittee.

Naval committee.

Naval committee reported a bill to restore the grades of admiral and vice admiral, with increases of pay.

HEAR FREIGHT RATES.

State Utilities Commission in Conference at Hutchinson

The public utilities commission has announced a conference at Hutchinson March 21, at which time freight rates on export Kansas grain to gulf points will be considered. A number of western Kansas millers and grain dealers will attend the hearing.

For sometime there has been a demand for a reduction of export grain rates to gulf points and the question has been presented to the public utilities commission. While no definite order will be made at the Hutchinson conference, it is probable that the evidence secured will later be checked up to the interstate commerce commission and a revision asked on Kansas grain rates.

Governor Hodges Visits State Institutions.

Establishes New Record State Executives.

'RILLY" MORGAN WON'T

May Campaign for Suffrage in Nebraska.

The Return of Mr. Blaker. "Progressive Republican."

With his trip to Fort Dodge and Larned next week, Governor Hodges will set a new record for Kansas severnors, by having made personal inspection trips to all of the state institutions during his term of office. No former governor, it is claimed, ever visited all of the state penal, charitable and educational institutions in an official capacity.

The trip to Larned and Dodge City next week will include a visit to the site of the new state hospital near Larned and an inspection of the soliders' home at Fort Dodge. Recently Governor Hodges made a trip to the new sanitarium site at Norton and has visited all of the state charitable, penal and educational institutions. His recent trip to the Winfield institution was the first official visit of a governor to that hospital, while his visits to Parsons and Osawatomie hospitals were the first visits by state executives in recent years.

Official trips to the state charities are not in the list of pleasant holiday outings. The average governor gots little enjoyment in a visit to the Topeka or Osawatomie hospitals, each of which cares for more than 1,500 unfortunate men and women. A visit to the Parsons and Winfield hospitals is equally unpleasant. For that reason, perhaps, many former governors have learned of conditions in these institutions through information from attendants, superintendents and employees. The trips to these institutions by Governor Hodges have been in the nature of a tour of inspection and a personal visit to every department.

"I would much prefer not to make these trips," said the governor, "but I want first hand information about contendants and information about contendents and information about contended to the same trips, said the governor, "but I want first hand information about contendants and information about contendants and information about contended to the same trips."

(Continued on Page Six.)

Train Killed in His Cab.

Fireman, Station Agent and Deputy Sheriff Wounded.

Peoria, Ill., March 13.—Arthur Fisher, engineer of a Chicago and Northwestern freight train, was shot dead by four Mexicans in the cab of his engine early this morning at Manlius, Ill., 45 miles north of Peoria. The Mexicans were surprised while stealing merchandise from the train. A deputy short was shot train. while stealing merchandise from the train. A deputy sheriff was shot through the head while pursuing the band. He may die. The station agent at Langtry, Ih., was shot in the arm and the fireman on the freight was shot through the leg. Two of the bandits were captured. Posses are after the other two.

was snot through the leg. Two of the bandits were captured. Posses are after the other two.

The attempted holdup and shooting occurred about 4 o'clock this morning. The conductor and the brakeman of a freight train surprised the gang of Mexicans while they were pitching merchandise out of the train near Manlius. The train was stopped and the Mexicans jumped from the freight cars. They ordered the conductor and brakeman back into the caboose, and demanded that Engineer Fisher detach the engine from the train and proceed down the track. He wavered in meeting the request and was shot through the head. He died instantly.

The fireman was shot through the leg. The station agent at Manlius telegraphed Princeton, in Bureau county, and Langley, a small station near Manlius, for help. In an hour a posse of nearly 200 men was scouring the surrounding woods for the holdup men.

Near Sheffield, Ill., the posse came up with the Mexicans. The latter opened fire and Bert Skoglund, deputy sheriff of Bureau county, was shot through the face, shoulder and throat. He was injured fatally. Lealle Beyerson, the sheriff of Bureau county, was shot in the leg. The wound was not serious. The two Mexicans who were captured were hit by bullets during the fusiliade which the posse opened when it came in sight of the four robbers. The other two fied pursued by posses.

DEBRIS IN OFFICES.

Federal officers in Topeka today found that they had uncomfortable working quarters due to the tearing up of the building. Morton Albaugh, clerk of the court, and F. L. Campbell, United States commissioner, were forced to move their office to the judge's chambers. Fred Robertson, United States district attorney, entered his office this morning and found the floor littered with bricks. His entire force will have to camp in L. S. Harvey's office.

The reason for this is that new steam heating registers are being installed in the federal building. The old ones will be taken out and the new ones placed in every room. The work was started Thursday, causing grief to the officials, who have just returned from federal court in Wichita.

Sweeney Reports.

Tampa, Fla., March 13.—Infielder William Sweeney today reported to Manager O'Day of the Chicago Cubs. Sweeney figured in the deal whereby Evers went to the Boston Braves.
O'Day may place him at second and send Heinie Zimmerman back to his old place at third. Zimmerman has been out of the game for several days on account of an injured wrist.

Ita.

When the improvements were it considered for the building, it was the fact that the federal officers we have to move to another building it have to move to another building it was to be on the first floor, they mained. Since that time, the from the first floor has choked in the first floor has choked on account of an injured wrist.